

SPORTS

Figure skaters bid good-bye till the Olympics



Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean of Britain.

An ice ball crowned the world figure-skating championships at Helsinki. And no one doubted that all those invited to perform an exhibition programme would meet in a year's time at the 1984 Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

Once again the crowd applauded new world champions Yelena Valova and Oleg Vasylyev of the USSR (pairs), American Rosalynn Summers, and five-time world winners Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean of Britain (dances) and Scott Hamilton of the USA. The crowd was no less enthusiastic about silver-medal winning dancers Natalya Besteyanova and Andrei Butko of the USSR, Sabine Haras and Tasilo Thuerbach of the GDR in the pairs, and Norbert Schramm and Claudia Leister of West Germany. Bronze medallists Barbara Unterhill-Paul Martini of Canada (pairs), Brian Orser, also of Canada and dancers Judy Blumberg and Michael Seibert of the USA did not hide their hopes for higher places.

For the first time in the history of Soviet women's singles Muscovite Yelena Vodorozova managed to win a bronze medal. And she was successfully supported in the struggle competition by her teammate, debutant Anna Kondrasheva, who placed fifth.

Also remarkable was the performance of another Soviet skater, Alexander Padeyev, who placed fourth. He will go down in the history of figure skating as the first skater ever to have attempted a four-turn jump. And he nearly succeeded.

The progress of yet another Soviet dancing pair.



Yelena Vodorozova of the USSR.



Norbert Schramm of West Germany.

Olga Volozhinskaya and Alexander Svinin, who also placed fourth, was also significant.

The world championship showed that victories today come to skaters who are equally strong in all the events of the programme, two-time Olympic winner Alexander Zaitsev told an MN correspondent. There were no hot favourites in any event in Helsinki, which promises a most exciting scramble for the Olympic medals.

KASPAROV LEADS 4-3

After seven games Garry Kasparov leads 4-3 against Alexander Belyavsky in their world chess challenger series quarter-finals match. The two recent games were drawn.

In the sixth bout Kasparov (black) opted for the Tarrasch defence, and not surprisingly he used it to win the second game. His opponent is hardly likely to forget this easily. In the 32nd move Kasparov offered a draw and Belyavsky agreed.

According to International Grandmaster Lev Polugayevsky, the two players were "extra wary", and quite understandably so: once either of them lost the situation would have changed dramatically.

203 CM IS NO LIMIT

There were many exciting moments in the ten hours that the European winter athletics championships lasted in Budapest. The undisputed highlight, though, was the performance of Soviet college student Tamara Bykova in the high jump. With



hated breath a crowd of 7,000 watched her scale 200 cm, then 202 cm in her third try and, finally, 203 cm, a world record. This indoor achievement is a one centimetre improvement on the outdoor record of Ulrike Meyfarth of the FRG.

Interestingly enough, Tamara leaped over 20 centimetres higher than she stands.

She stressed afterwards that she was prepared to scale the height a long time before but was hindered either by too keen competition or at the European championships in Athens, or by lack of it. She is convinced that her Budapest achievement will spur her rivals on to new heights and believes that some of them will reach 210 cm in the next few years.

Boris BUKHOVSEV

Were Kasparov the best would pass up his one-point advantage and Belyavsky conceded that he arguably have lost all of winning the match.

In the seventh game continued their theoretical argument in the Queen's side (more likely White to have played for higher success because in the 23rd move Kasparov again peace talks which were accepted by Belyavsky.

There are three games to play.

Viktor Kuznetsov

NO WINNER FOR THE GRAND SLAM

Having beaten England, London, in the Five Nations Rugby Union Championship, Scottish team have now points in four matches. Scotsmen are still in the limbo position, with the 10th, having scored a point in their game against Wales.

This is the first time English have suffered a own pitch at the hands of a land over the past twenty years.

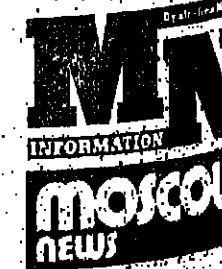
In Cardiff, the Welsh beat Ireland 22-9.

There are now three teams aspiring for the Cup. In three matches, France, Italy, and Wales, who also have four points in three matches. The winner of the Cup will emerge in the round on March 19 when France meets Wales and Ireland against England. Yet it is even now that this year of 1982, there will be no one of the Rugby Union Grand Slam. By beating the Welsh team, have secured their last chance of winning the Cup which is only awarded to a single point to championship.

LIMOGES PICK UP CUP

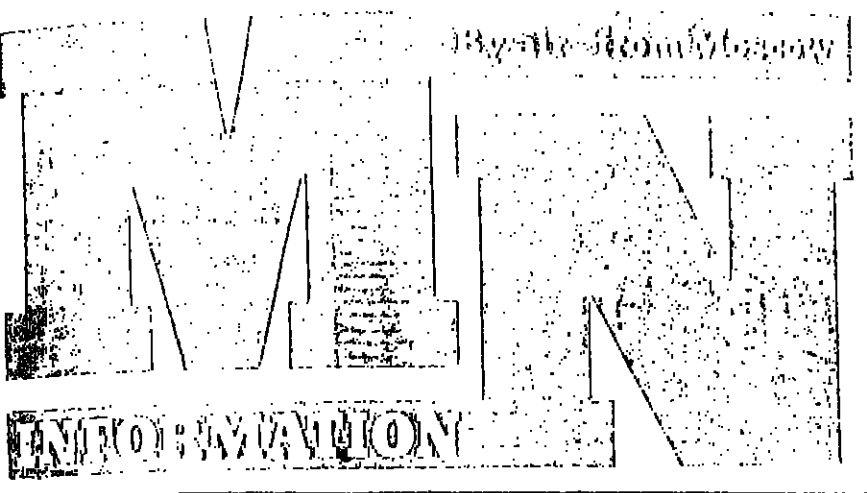
The French football Limoges captured their second Korean Cup, beating Tottenham, 9-0, in the final game in West Berlin.

In the semifinals, the cup was eliminated Moscow 0-2.



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Libyan delegation here on business

"The USSR sincerely wishes to see Libya become an economically developed state, playing a noticeably positive role in international affairs and capable of giving a rebuff to all encroachments on its independence from the outside."

This was said by Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers at the dinner given in the Kremlin in honour of the delegation from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (SPLAJ), led by Abdel S. Jalloud, member of the SPLAJ Revolutionary Leadership, which came to Moscow on a business trip.

During the talks in the Kremlin Nikolai Tikhonov and Abdel S. Jalloud discussed a number of questions of bilateral relations in the economic, scientific-technological, trade and other fields.

Andrei Gromyko, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, had talks with Abdel Ali Obeidi, Secretary of the People's Bureau for External Relations of the SPLAJ, while Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitry Ustinov, USSR Minister of Defence, held talks with Abou Y. Jabar, commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Libya.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

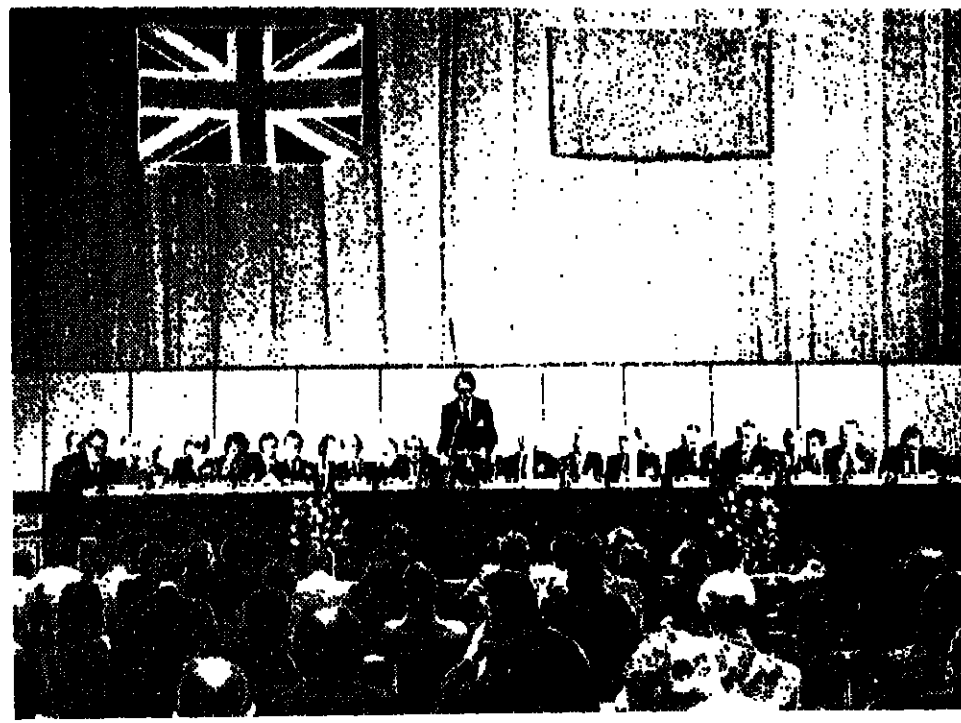
WASHINGTON BLOCKS GENEVA TALKS

The reason for the deadlock of the Soviet-American disarmament talks is seen by PRAVDA as lying solely in Washington's unwillingness to look for a mutually acceptable solution which would be honest, fair and based on parity and equal security. This fact cannot be concealed by any sophisticated verbiage coming from spokesmen for the American administration.

Among other things, the United States does not want the talks to discuss its heavy nuclear weapons which include hundreds of aircraft based in Europe and aircraft-carriers off the European shores. These planes carry nuclear warheads trained on targets in the Soviet Union and other socialist states. For this reason Washington, and, consequently, the American delegation at Geneva are trying by all pretexts under the sun to have the American air-borne nuclear medium-range weapons kept out of the limitations of restrictions. The reasons for these tactics are quite obvious. In addition is justified, and that here is, an approximate parity in the medium-range weapons between the two sides. In which case there would no longer be any pretext for the attempt to justify the deployment of new American missiles. But why should the Soviet Union go along with this false conception, why should it pretend that the numerous American military bases in the European NATO countries do not exist or that there are no aircraft on the American carriers? It is obvious that this type of American approach is not intended to lead to agreement.

Nor does Washington want it taken into account that the NATO nuclear potential includes nuclear missiles weapons possessed by the other NATO countries. A complete agreement of the medium-range weapons actually existing in Europe is the only basis for a Soviet-American agreement. Europe is the only basis for a Soviet-American agreement. Europe is the only basis for a Soviet-American agreement. Europe is the only basis for a Soviet-American agreement.

'THE BRITISH ARE HERE'



The 67th annual general meeting of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce being opened at the Moscow International Trade Centre by R. J. French, Chairman of the Chamber's Executive Council. Photo by Lev Ivanov

More than 200 businessmen representing major British firms have come to Moscow for the 67th general meeting of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. This is the largest delegation representing British business circles to have ever visited the USSR.

The present meeting between

the businessmen of the two countries is unique: this is the first time it has been held in the Soviet Union since the Chamber was set up in 1910, before the Great October Socialist Revolution. What are the dominant sentiments to be heard at the meeting?

Over recent years, it was

pointed out by Yuri Brezhnev, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR, there has been a tendency towards a decline in trade between our two countries. In 1981 its volume was 1,500 million roubles as against 1,700 million roubles in 1979. I would like to stress in

(Continued on page 2)

CENTRAL AMERICA: DANGEROUS PLACE FOR JOURNALISTS

Mexico. According to official statistics, 165 pressmen have been killed in Latin America over the past 10 years. This has been revealed by Brian Urquhart, deputy general secretary of the Latin American Journalists' Federation.

Journalists' work is particularly risky and dangerous in Central America, and above all in El Salvador which is ruled by an American backed dictatorship Raul Monzon, chairman of the Salvadoran Union of Journalists. In a press conference that over the past three years about thirty foreign and local journalists were killed in that Latin American country. Many Salvadoran pressmen have been thrown into prison or have disappeared.

MUSSOLINI'S APPEAL TO CHURCHILL

Rome. Shortly before he was captured and shot the Italian fascist dictator Benito Mussolini wrote a letter to the then British Prime Minister Winston Churchill asking the latter to save him from just retribution and to help him escape from Italy.

Documents and evidence testifying to the fact that an attempt to organize Il Duce's escape did take place were pre-

(Continued on page 2)

World Cup: THREE BIDDERS LEFT

The government of Brazil has declined to support the proposal put forward by Brazil's Football Association that the country host the 1983 world championships. Football Association head, G. Coutinho, told newsmen that his organization would formally notify FIFA of the decision.

I am grieved by the decision, he said. Our association has already done a lot to ensure the successful organization of the 1986 championships. I am convinced we had the support of Europe. It is extremely sad that we have to pass up such a chance.

True, he continued Brazil is

experiencing grave economic crisis and I can understand the government's position but I still believe the world championship could bring in a lot of profit. Earlier FIFA president Joao Havelange of Brazil had rejected the proposal that the championship be held in Brazil.

The experience of Spain, he stressed, which spent hundreds of millions of dollars on last year's championship, shows that Brazil would be unable to stage such a large-format event. Mexico, Canada and the United States are the three bidders left for the 1986 championship.

Vladimir McSILLIN

'Moscow News' prize opens gymnastics season

(Continued from page 1)

China has entered the international arena, traditionally strong nations like Romania, the GDR and the USA, have been going from strength to strength, Japan is out to regain its prestige and 'fresh' talent has emerged in several countries.

All this keeps coaches on their toes. "You will be able to find out how they are coping and, learn about fresh developments, in gymnastics in this pre-Olympic year at the 'Moscow News' prize competition."

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

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GOOD-BYE, WINTER

People both young and old celebrate Shrovetide. As in days gone by, this festival of farewell to winter is accompanied by traditional games and games, as well as by sledge races, ice skating, and other winter sports. Shrovetide dancers.

Too far too.

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Appeal for urgent action against arms race

Geneva. The special committee of non-governmental organizations on disarmament has issued an appeal for urgent action against the arms race. Profound concern is expressed in the document over the continuing qualitative improvement and quantitative build-up of armaments and over the deployment of new nuclear arms, especially in Europe, which tremendously increase the risk and danger of nuclear war.

The committee members, who represent international trade union, scientific, cultural, educational, youth, and religious organizations as well as a number of national anti-war movements, appeal to the world public to act decisively in order that immediate concrete results be achieved at the disarmament talks, and to work for an immediate end to the build-up of armaments, for the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons, and for the renunciation of the use of threatened use of force.

It was decided to hold in September this year a representative conference of public organizations from different countries to work for the prevention of nuclear war and to support the worldwide disarmament campaign declared by the United Nations.

Sweden's active neutrality

Stockholm. Swedish neutrality policies are active and they are designed to facilitate détente, said the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Lennart Bodström, addressing members of the Riksdag (Parliament), he said that Sweden was for extensive international cooperation and for the solution of disputes between states via negotiation.

The desire for disarmament is the central element in Swedish foreign policy, he noted. Bodström gave much attention in his speech to the situation in Europe. Policies of security on the continent must proceed from the need to remove the threat of conflict. We have to break the vicious circle of the arms race, while the policies of détente should be continued at a dynamic pace, he stressed.

Washington's plans in the Middle East

New York. The USA is expanding its military presence in Lebanon, seeking to use it as a beachhead for interference in the internal affairs of other sovereign states in the Middle East. Details of these plans were discussed at a series of recent Washington meetings between President Reagan, Secretary of State G. Shultz, and Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs Y. Shamir.

Through the details were not disclosed, "The New York Times" wrote that it had learned they dealt primarily with boosting the US Marine contingent, which is the mainstay of the so-called multinational peace-keeping forces in Lebanon. According to the newspaper, the USA also wants to strengthen the presence of its commanding officers in Lebanon and to build up military cooperation with Israel on a long-term basis.

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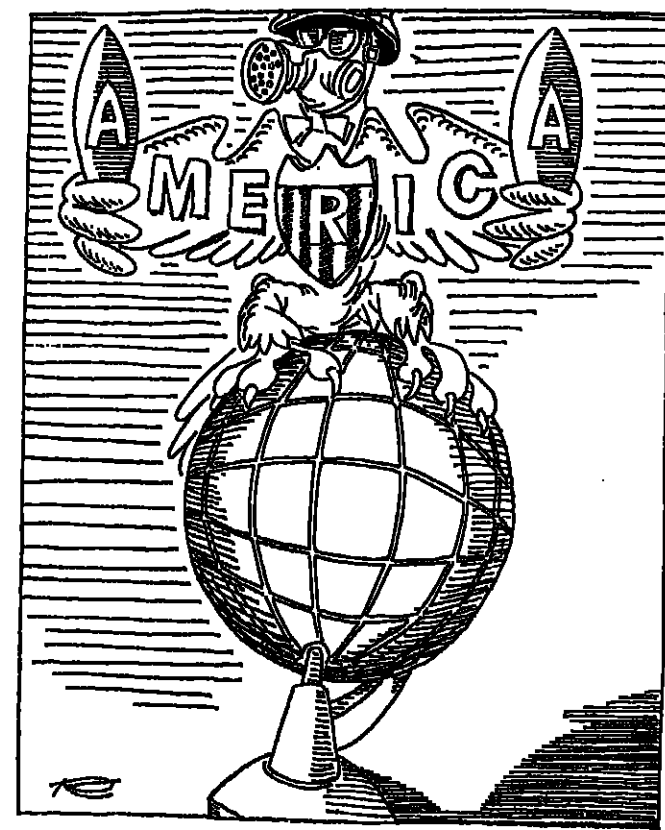
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Imperialist's dream. Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

'THE BRITISH ARE HERE'

(Continued from page 1)

In this connection the elimination of artificial barriers in trade between the USSR and Britain would enhance the competitiveness of British firms on the Soviet market.

True, starting with the second half of 1982, there have been positive changes in Soviet-British relations. The 10th session of the Grand Chamber held last September in Kishinev, contributed towards this process.

There was a 41 per cent increase, the total amounting to 1.765 million roubles in the trade turnover between Britain and the USSR in 1982, as compared to 1981, stressed Yuri Brozhnev. It is obvious however that such a volume and the eighth place, according to last year's figures, which Britain

holds in the Soviet Union's trade with the industrially developed countries, in no way corresponds to the potentialities of both countries.

The present situation can be set right by the recent agreements providing for the addition of new projects to the long-term programme for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. This refers specifically to supplying Great Britain with Soviet equipment and licences for the machine-tool, instrument-making and light industries. Soviet import plans could include the purchase of British machines and equipment for the chemical, gas, oil, steel and food industries. We also plan cooperation in the car, foundry, textile, and wood working industries. The British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce

must make a substantial contribution towards the establishment of better contacts to facilitate the implementation of these plans. Our task is to change the unfavourable situation, R. J. French, Chairman of the Chamber's Executive Council, told the session. Both the Soviet and British members of our Chamber are very keen to do this—as is testified by the visit of this very representative delegation of British businessmen to this country with its immense resources for trade and co-operation. Under these circumstances there is no room for complacency while there is plenty of room for optimism and from Moscow we would like to send the following message to Soviet and British business circles: "The British are here!"

American legislators' decision on the freeze problem and on an unprecedented new military budget.

I mention the above brochure only because any effective control, be it over freeze or disarmament, ought to hinge on unbiased, above-board and well-intentioned information conducive to the confidence necessary in order to minimize mutual extra checks or to cancel them out altogether. This is all the more important since it is difficult to keep secret any information in this electronic era, particularly as regards such monumental enterprises as the armed forces. Any cheating is fairly quickly found out and confidence irrevocably undermined.

Quite obviously there is no substance to the allegation that effective freeze control is impossible or that any agreement on the forms it should adopt would take too much time to reach. It is also clear that freeze control is no more complex a matter than the verification of the implementation of existing disarmament agreements, indeed, as I see it, it is much simpler. At the same time, this static control, together with a freeze for the duration of the negotiation talks, speed them up and create a mechanism suited to more complex and protracted disarmament processes.

But all misgivings over such control stem from a different source. The Pentagon has just come out with a second edition of the brochure entitled "Soviet Military Power" with a preface penned by the US Defense Secretary. In the Pentagon flimsy in "amicable" effort, the book abounds in "extraneous" for instance, the Soviet potential is extremely exaggerated while the American one is extremely understated. This "information" was timed to coincide with the

required, rather a slight adjustment to the one already in existence will fill the bill.

The useful experience accumulated on the control issue during preparations for several of the talks on disarmament which produced agreements and practical control measures could not be ignored in this respect.

Obviously, such control becomes much easier if the basic characteristics of its target remain unchanged. As a matter of fact, the only such characteristics that need to be agreed upon are the amount of weapons available and their location. To achieve this, no new complex control mechanism is

SOVIET-TUNISIAN MEETING

Tunis. Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba recently received Zinaida Kruglova, President of the Presidential Soviet Friendship Societies Union. In the course of their talks, which were held in a warm atmosphere, questions were discussed relating to the promotion of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Tunisia, specifically regarding contacts between public organizations. The President spoke highly of the useful and mutually profitable cooperation between Tunisia and the USSR, particularly in the construction of hydroelectric facilities, and said he was in favour of its further development.

Z. Kruglova was also received by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and by Bejj Caid Ezzar, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia.

SECRET DIRECTIVE FOR ALL-ROUND OFFENSIVE AGAINST USSR

San Francisco. The "Los Angeles Times" reports that President Reagan has signed National Security Council Secret Directive No. 75. The paper writes that the directive outlines the basic principles in Washington's present policies towards the Soviet Union describing these as unprecedented since the worst days of cold war. President Reagan has given orders to his administration to try and influence the domestic situation in the Soviet Union through trade and economic pressure as a means of achieving changes in Moscow's foreign policy.

Apart from economic and military pressure the directive also prescribes launching a powerful campaign of anti-Soviet ideological sabotage to be carried out mainly through controlled subversive radio stations.

Johannesburg. According to "The Star" newspaper, Namibia's new chief administrator, van Niekerk, has announced the establishment of five "consultative committees" in Windhoek. Controlled from Pretoria, these bodies will decide on internal economic policy as well as on local administration. 66 representatives of the so-called "domestic parties" were invited to join. However, the South Africa-based "Rand Daily Mail" notes, van Niekerk admitted that only five of these "reliable" leaders had accepted the occupation regime's offer.

Following charges of machine-guns on the stock exchange brought against him, Thomas Read, the US National Security Council's adviser on defence, has announced his intention of resigning in the near future. It has become known that Read made a fortune by resorting to illegal methods. Despite this, the White House has made frantic efforts to whitewash him. White House spokesman announced that the accusations, which could be detrimental to the trust which Ronald Reagan has in him, however, few people believe this. The scandal has brought to light such compromising details that the White House has been compelled to advise Mr Read "to leave the stage".

Many years of controversy about the legendary Loch Ness monster continue unabated. A group of British lake enthusiasts have now spent more than four months sounding the lake with modern ultrasound equipment. Over this period, on forty occasions they came across a large object which was moving in the lake at depths too great for the fish living there.

Although we did not see the monster itself, examination of the strange sounds which we recorded on the tape gives us grounds to suggest that they come from an anonymous animal, said the leader of the expedition.

In the photo the scientists continue their exploration of the lake.

Photo UPI-ASS

Photo UPI-ASS

WASHINGTON KNEW OF ISRAELI RAID ON LEBANON

Boston. Despite the well-known assurances of Reagan administration officials to the contrary, Washington knew well in advance of the forthcoming Israeli invasion of Lebanon, charges American political writer Jack Anderson.

He disclosed in the "Boston Sunday Globe Parade" that as early as March 6 the CIA compiled a report for President Reagan which directly stressed the inevitability of the Israeli invasion.

Another secret document prepared for the White House, Anderson continues, dealt with preparations by the Israeli military for an operation designed to change the political map of Lebanon.

HUMAN RIGHTS TRAMPLED UPON

Mexico. The United States is largely responsible for crimes in Guatemala, charged the underground Guatemalan human rights commission.

Commission leaders told a press conference in Mexico that Guatemala is ridden by violence and fear and that there are no human rights there to speak of. Washington's darling, Rios Montt's dictatorial regime, is conducting genocide against the entire people. Under the pretext of "fighting communism" the American-trained punitive troops and gangster ultra-right militia formations are gutting villages and shooting down civilians, children included. "Emergency tribunals" pass death sentences on innocent people, they stressed.

UNDER PRETORIA'S CONTROL

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PEOPLE

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LOCH NESS MYSTERY

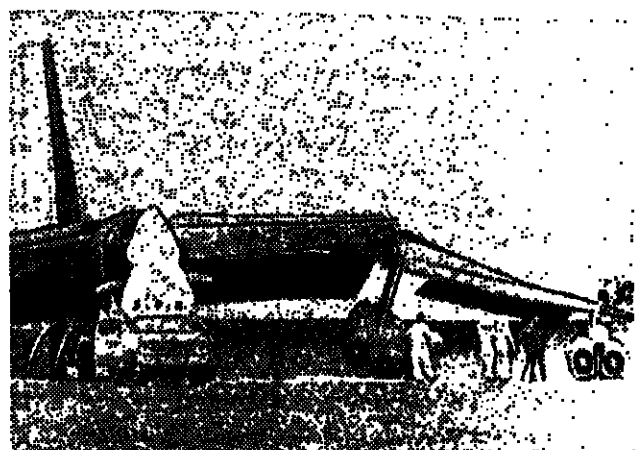
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Photo UPI-ASS

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A B-52 strategic bomber lost one wing during refuelling at the Mather air base in California. Frequent disasters involving B-52s are a cause of serious concern to the California public. The most densely populated state in America, California is literally jam-packed with military bases, and strategic bombers constantly fly overhead. In the photo: the B-52 strategic bomber minus one wing.

Photo UPI-TASS

SPAIN IN NO HURRY TO JOIN NATO

Madrid. Spain refuses to allow the deployment of nuclear weapons on its soil, said Felipe Gonzalez Marquez, head of Spanish government, speaking at a press conference to mark the one hundred days in office of the Socialist Workers' Party. He also said that his Cabinet's position on NATO membership remains unchanged: Spain has

suspended the process of its integration with NATO.

However, he added the referendum over Spain's membership promised by the Socialists will not take place either this year or the next. He explained that this was because of his party's "reluctance to aggravate East-West relations".

LIP PRINTS—THE LATEST IN CRIMINOLOGY

The Japanese doctor Kashio Suzuki has pioneered a new branch of criminology. After examining the lips of several hundred Japanese aged between six and fifty-seven he has established that there are no two men—even among twins—having an identical lip surface. The lip pattern does not change with age. The Tokyo police are already making use of lip prints in their fight against crime.

RADIO SCARF WITH AN AERIAL

The latest novelty for lovers of "non-stop" music in the West is radio scarf. It is woven of the elastic polyurethane fibre "spandex" and has a flat-shaped receiver with an aerial and a stereo system embedded in it. It provides good stereo sound once wound round the owner's neck. Interestingly enough, the scarf can be washed with ordinary soap, without harm to its operation.

OF INTEREST

In recent years, mountain climbers have been flocking to Mount Everest in growing numbers. After reaching the peak and returning to their base camp many of them have been going home. Some of the camps have been abandoned, and the bodies of some climbers have been left behind. The most passionate and tender composition on the subject was entered by Peter Welch, aged seventy-nine who has never been married. Repaired, he said, he would be happy to be married. How, they asked, could he come ahead of so many married contestants without having experienced married bliss. Mr. Welch admitted that his feelings were still fresh because he had never loved through the aftermath of genuine love.

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FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

AMERICAN PROPOSALS ARE FOR THE GULLIBLE

In recent article, he contributed to PRAVDA entitled "Will there be changes in the USA" Academician Georgi Arbatov discussed the American proposals of the arms limitation talks. He writes that the proposals have been specially tailored to impress gullible people, and that they are thoroughly dishonest. The "zero" proposed for the medium-range missiles applies only to the Soviet Union, and not to NATO. The argument that the agreement on medium-range missiles should not take into account French and British weapons is ridiculous. It is said, for instance, that this cannot be done because the decision on whether those weapons are to be used is taken by either of the two countries concerned and not by NATO. What has this to do with us? Our missiles constitute our deterrent, and they have been installed not to "intimidate" NATO Headquarters or the NATO Commanders, but to prevent any of the NATO countries, including Britain and France, using nuclear weapons against us or our allies.

FRG AFTER THE ELECTIONS

Analyzing the situation in the Federal Republic of Germany following the Bundestag elections, Danil Kraminov writes in the ZA RUDEZHOM weekly that the foreign correspondents invited by the government to report on the elections have hastened to assess their outcome in terms of "a noticeable shift to the right" among West German electors.

To me, says Kraminov, this is rather a simplistic view of the situation in the Federal Republic. That the CDU/CSU alliance has been voted into power does not mean that the West German electorate have moved their sympathies to the right. They have seen for themselves that the Social Democrats are unable to improve the sharply deteriorating economic situation, as they have set all their hopes on the bloc of bourgeois parties who broadcast their ability to achieve rapid "improvement" or "growth". Nor do the West Germans approve of American missiles being deployed on their soil—which is how the election results are being interpreted on the Rhine and across the Atlantic. If the new government has a "mandate" from the voters, this amounts to a go-ahead to the continuation of peaceful coexistence and to a further improvement of relations with its neighbours, Kraminov concludes.

SHOULD THERE BE FINGERS ON THE NUCLEAR BUTTON?

Out of the complex tangle of problems arising from the approaching deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries, one, which is becoming increasingly important, concerns the controls over the launching of these weapons, writes V. Lartin in the weekly, NEW TIMES.

On the one hand, Western Europe is increasingly distrustful of Washington's ability to make a realistic evaluation of a situation in the nuclear age.

On the other hand, the American political and military leaders have been given the right to launch the dangerous and strategically destabilizing nuclear arms from Western Europe.

There are other possibilities. The most vital understanding recognizes that it is not an argument over who will be responsible for the use of the new medium-range nuclear weapons, but looks to a complete ban of these weapons. In principle, this is possible. To achieve this, it is only necessary to take an objective and unbiased approach to the proposals made by the Soviet side.

DEBATE ON TRADE AND POLITICS

In an interview with the French magazine "Politique Internationale", former US State Secretary Henry Kissinger alleged that the Western states were selling food and offering credits to the Russians without asking anything in return. Commenting on this statement, S. Shibayev of the SOVIET-SKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper writes:

In the first place, none of the socialist countries have ever believed or stated that the meaning of trade with the West consists in a mutual exchange of "gifts". What is required here is an unconditional elimination of discrimination, limitations, imbalances and dictat in trade relations between the countries belonging to the two systems, as well as the creation of a healthy trade and political climate.

In the second place, to limit trade artificially and to make it into a subject for political bargaining, and into a tool for fighting the socialist countries in a policy which cannot be justified. It does harm to both sides, damaging first and foremost the entire process of détente.

Smoke while you pay

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It's never too late

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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● IN THE BLACK SEA TOWN OF ODESSA, DESIGNERS HAVE STARTED WORKING ON A METRO. Three lines with an overall length of 55 kilometers are to be built. At present 20 Soviet cities have underground lines in operation, under construction or in the planning stage.

● THE THIRTIETH SANATORIUM FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS HAS BEEN OPENED IN THE BALTIC REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA. It was built in Kaunas with money supplied by a radio plant. Accommodation at resorts in this country is available either free of charge, or at a considerable discount.

● MEMBERS OF A NEW SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION AND THEIR EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO ANTARCTICA ON BOARD SEVERAL SOVIET SHIPS. Two groups of scientists and specialists had arrived there earlier in planes. All in all, the 28th Soviet Antarctic expedition consists of nearly 1,200 people. The Soviet Union began its exploration of the sixth continent in 1938. At present, there are seven permanent Soviet stations there.

● WORK HAS FINISHED ON THE FIRST SECTION OF THE GORKY METRO. Passing under city streets with a very heavy traffic, the tunnels had to be dug at various depths. The Metro is about nine kilometers long. The first Volgograd Metro has to negotiate extensive water saturated sands and underground rivers.

● ARKHANGELSK WILL BECOME MORE BEAUTIFUL ONCE ITS GENERAL RECONSTRUCTION PLAN IS COMPLETED, PROVIDING FOR CONVENIENT RESIDENTIAL AREAS ON SOLOMBALKA ISLAND, the place where the Russian Navy was founded, as well as on the former marshes that surrounded the city. Arkhangelsk's first new projects will be finished next year when the city marks its 400th anniversary.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

TRAINING IN MANAGEMENT NEEDED

Hundreds of enterprises are due for retooling in the next ten years, stresses Professor A. Proskuryakov, head of the department of the economy and organization of production at the Moscow Electronic Technology Institute writing in PRAVDA. In such conditions young experts are not given time to adaptation and could well lose their way in the maze of modern production from the very start. This is why our colleagues should train their students in management, Proskuryakov points out.

At our Institute, for instance, beginning from the eighth term, students spend half of their time on practicals in industry. They are challenged not only by technical questions but also by problems of an organizational and economic character.

It is by no means an easy thing to think up improvements in factory management. The young experts are helped by playing business games or modelling various solutions to a problem. This training also includes case-studies and conflict situations.

CACHES UNDERFOOT

Is it always worthwhile for geologists to prospect for new deposits in far-off places that are hard to reach? Might it not be more worth their while to look under their feet, as it were, asks the newspaper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. Recent research indicates that the economically developed regions settled long ago have promising mineral deposits.

MOLDAVIA: LAND OF SONG



● A family of cithers made in the workshop.

and vineyards have long been famous for their love of music and singing.

The soul-pulling violin, the sonorous cymbals, the soft and lyrical kaval, the merry bagpipes, and exquisite cithers — each of these traditional Moldavian instruments expresses in its own way the soul of the Moldavian people. These instruments taken together make up a tarat — the name given in Moldavia to a musical group. No festival can take place in a Moldavian village without a tarat.

Everyone in Kishinev, the capital of the republic, knows about the workshop run by Zhan Vizitlu, a man who has resurrected many of the instruments belonging to the tarat. Thousands of instruments have been made in the workshop which employs twenty people and which has been in operation for the past twenty years. Moscow and Leningrad musicians, as well as Moldavians, play these instruments, many of which have been given a new lease of life in Vizitlu's workshop.

Photos by L. Akulov

ECOLOGY SERVICES AT THE PLANT

Air pollution from the Akmyany cement amalgamation in the Lithuanian SSR (a Baltic republic) has been completely stopped. With the help of ultrasound devices, the cement is now collected into granules and recycled.

The new devices have complicated the environmental protection complex at this republic's largest construction industry enterprise. The plant's water for technical needs is taken from

old quarries and later purified mechanically and biologically in a closed-cycle system.

The experience of the engineers from Akmyany is borrowed by other factories in Lithuania. In the industrial centres, interplant water purification systems have been built and greenery belts planted. This republic's plants and factories will double environmental protection allocations in the current five-year plan period.

VINES ARE BORN IN THE NURSERIES

Commercial-type vines bearing the best grades of grapes are being grown at nurseries in Moldavia where nearly four thousand horticulturists have launched a grafting campaign. In one month they will carry out 140 million operations giving life to vine grafts.

The Vitruvian commercial research association grows seedlings of vine varieties that are

resistant to frost, disease and pests.

Special attention is given here to the production of early maturing vine seedlings, to building up the number of table vine seedlings and to the establishment of vineyards of Champagne-type grapes. This year, the area under vineyards in Moldavia is to be expanded by 16 thousand hectares.

Karakum Canal: valuable waterway

The first caravan of barges has set off from the Kaakha Jetty in the Karakum Canal. For the first time ships carrying building material will travel along a 70 km stretch of the canal to where it crosses the Tedzhen River at the point where a water regulation dam is under construction. Today this artificial river, which stretches for 1,100 kilometres across a desert land, is navigable for almost half of its length.

The Karakum Canal has become not only a reliable source of water for irrigation, but also a main waterway across the desert. It links dozen of builders' settlements set up along its banks as well as virgin-land farms.

The construction of the canal continues with its bed being expanded and deepened. Very soon, it will be navigable as far as Ashkhabad, capital of Turkmenia.

TYUMEN OIL GOES TO KAZAKHSTAN

The 1,542 kilometre oil pipeline between Pavlodar and Chirchik has been put in operation with the oil coming from the Tyumen Region of Western Siberia to the rapidly developing southern region of Kazakhstan.

The new line will speed up the development of the petrochemical complex which is being built and expanded in Kazakhstan. The oil from Tyumen means that the Chirchik refinery and the associated petrochemical plant will be able to completely satisfy the fuel and tyre requirements of road vehicles and agricultural machines in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics.

Previously, fuel and tyres used to be brought from the Russian Federation thousands of kilometres away.

The new line, which is expected annually to replace more than a thousand fuel-carrying freight trains, will considerably improve the supplies of fuel and valuable raw materials to Kazakhstan's industries and agricultural complex.

NEW MINERAL

FOUND IN SIBERIA

A new mineral, found in the Transbaikalian mountains, has been named taosun in honour of the Siberian geochemist, Academician L. Taosun.

It is a semitransparent orange-red stone with numerous facets reflecting the light. Its commission on new minerals of the International Mineralogical Association has confirmed its find in the Transbaikalian mountains and has entered it in its catalogues.

Reduced-cost pipeline

A pipeline, which pumps products from the oil refineries in Grozny to the Prikumsk plant works in the Stavropol steppe, will help relieve the railway network in the south of the European part of the USSR. 183 km long, it will come into service late this year.

The pipeline, designed with due account being taken of future expansion of the works, will result in considerable economies being achieved. Its construction costs will pay off in the first five years of service.

This opportunity became clear from a new theory of ore-formation based on factual data from the Kola crystalline shield, more than 11,000 metres underground. In studying samples of the earth's crust, Soviet scientists discovered that despite earlier theories not only the upper layers, but also the lower ones are rich in minerals, the article points out.

The new theory stresses that the early washed-out layers, which were believed to contain little or no minerals, should now be seen as treasure troves of various minerals in the areas of the Baltic, Ukrainian and other crystalline shields. Successful prospecting for copper, lead and zinc ores deep underground in the southern Ural and the Maritime territory points to the large potential of the long-exploited ore-containing areas.

FLYING TO MARS — REALITY OR ADVERTISING GIMMICK?

Many of the world's newspapers recently published reports about a manned flight to Mars to be undertaken by the United States. The reports are commented upon in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA by Alexander Ivanchenkov, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, twice Hero of the Soviet Union.

Ivanchenkov considers that the project may quite well turn out to be an advertising gimmick, but that in long-term expeditions in space, American spacemen spent a total of 83 days in Skylab. At the time the dangers of not eating from the bones and the seemed an insoluble problem, Soviet space medicine.

has shown that correct preparatory and preventive measures will enable man to stay in outer space for considerably longer periods. Anatoly Beregovoy and Valentin Lebedev, for instance, spent 211 days in space.

However, as the Soviet cosmonaut writes, it is difficult to say at this point whether one man or several people will be able to withstand a two-year-long stay away from their home planet. It is one thing knowing that in case of illness or equipment failure one can return to Earth within 24 hours, and quite another to realize that one will have to cope on one's own in even the most critical situation.

STUDENT RESEARCH BUG SWEEPS COLLEGES

For a young engineer to adapt to working in a plant is a complicated and long process. Were would the engineer take part in the work of student research bureaus this difficulty might be overcome, writes MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLER.

The newspaper cites as an example the student research bureaus in Moscow which have outgrown their premises and have moved to the city's outskirts. At some leading Moscow institutes the bureaus have become independent academic entities. Under contract to various enterprises, their students solve concrete economic problems. The structure of the research bureaus is similar to that of research institutes.

The student research bureaus provide students with all the engineering and managerial knowledge necessary for would-be engineers. For this reason, writes the newspaper, such bureaus will be appearing in all enterprises in this country very soon.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



'ONE THOUSAND YEARS OF RUSSIA' MONUMENT IN NOVGOROD

A monument called "One Thousand Years of Russia" was set up in the centre of the Novgorod Kremlin in 1982, marking the coming to power of Rurik who founded the Russian state.

The sketch of the young Academy of Arts graduate Mikhail Mikeshtin was chosen from among the fifty designs submitted and was adopted for execution. The idea of stateliness as it was then understood, was brilliantly expressed by the monument's main sculpture — the Cap of Monomach. Six group sculptures above the base symbolize the decisive periods in our national history. They are Rurik (Mikeshtin was the first to attempt his likeness), Vladimir (who brought

Christianity to Rus), Dmitry Donskoi, Ivan III, Mikhail Fyodorovich (founder of the Romanov dynasty) and Peter I.

For the lower section of the monument Mikeshtin made magnificently realistic high-relief portraits of those who immortalized their names in the field of education and military affairs, in statehood, in literature and art. The chronicler Nestor, the Kievan Prince Yaroslav the Wise, Alexander Nevski, Volkov, the founder of the Russian theatre, the satirical writer Fonvizin, the historian Karamzin, the composer Glinka, the poets Derzhavin, Zhukovsky, Pushkin and Lermontov.

Pierre CARDIN: FASHIONS HAVE NO FRONTIERS

Pierre Cardin, the world famous dress designer, was in Moscow recently to show his latest collection at the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

Fashions have no frontiers, he said, addressing the journalists who had gathered to learn about his Moscow impressions. That is why I came here to introduce my Soviet colleagues to the new

trends adopted by our Fashion House.

Pierre Cardin original models are retailed to some five thousand shops for custom-made clothes all over France. In addition, the company is heavily involved in the mass production of clothing, perfume and knitwear. Pierre Cardin has been in charge for over 30 years.

The French fashion designer visited the USSR for the first time some 18 years ago. The aim of his latest visit was to tell his Soviet colleagues about what his company can offer and to study the outlook for joint ventures, including those on a compensation basis as well as a possible exchange of licences.

Eva DANILOVA

UN SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS IN USSR

Soviet high performance diamond well-drilling forms the core of a retraining programme for a fresh batch of foreign engineers holding UN scholarships. Representatives of 13 Asian, African and European countries have just begun courses at Leningrad's Mining Institute.

Fundamental and applied re-

search at the institute are well known abroad, too. For its development there is now being developed by Soviet specialists a drill superdeep wells in Antarctic ice. The theoretical knowledge the trainees are to acquire will be supplemented by practical experience at mining enterprises in Central Asia.

9-YEAR-OLD CEDARS

Even children can easily pick pine cones in the forests near the Kazakh city of Leningradsk. The cedars there are yielding cones at the age of 9-10 years instead of the usual seventy or eighty.

It was the staff of the Altai Experimental Forestry Station which have made the cedars, which are only a bit taller than an average man, produce cones. Some years ago they planted copes of cedar seedlings in the

mountains, grafting shoots from mature trees. The grafted cedars will yield nuts for nearly half a century, when the "mother" trees, the graft donors, should take over.

Nearly one hundred cedars have been thus grafted in the forestry nursery.

By the end of the present five-year plan period in 1995, their number will increase two- or even threefold.

VIEWPOINT

USSR: large investments to improve housing

Eduard SARNATSKY,

Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Civil Engineering and Architecture

In the current five-year plan period (1981-85) the Soviet Union is planning to spend 17,400 million roubles for repairs and reconstruction of its housing stock, nearly 6,000 million more than in the previous year. The money will go to renovate some 8,000,000 flats, and to build nearly 10,000,000 more, for which the state will allocate 83,000,000 roubles to help over 60,000,000 Soviet citizens build and renovate their housing, thus improving their living conditions.

The state is planning housing repairs and construction. After a definite period of use, specialists inspect every house and determine the need for repairs. Major renovation is normally done 23 to 30 years after a house has been built. During the renovation the inhabitants are resettled in reserve housing and, if they wish, can get a comparable new flat for permanent residence on the same terms of payment for rent and utilities. The state foots the bill for all the expenses incurred during major renovation.

Also, besides planned preventive renovation, much attention is given to modernizing old, but still suitable housing as well as for the preservation of architecturally valuable buildings. Such houses are renovated on the inside only (in line with current housing standards) while the facade remains intact or is restored, if need be.

In recent years housing repair specialists have been concentrating mainly on brick houses built in the pre-war years and in the early post-war period. A particularly new stage in housing repairs has been launched recently — houses built comparatively recently, in 1958-65, i.e., during the period when pre-war housing was being phased in, will be renovated. That period saw a most acute shortage of housing nationwide due to the destruction wrought by World War II when tens of millions of people had to live in communal flats.

To deal more quickly with the housing problem, the more economical simply designed five-story houses with small flats were built.

Three generations of housing have been built since. Today's flats are far superior to those built in the 30s and 60s in regard to their layout, finishing work and amenities. Besides, small apartment houses are now uneconomical, due to the sharp rise in the value of urban land. Still they were built to last a hundred years, and specialists are therefore planning to either tear down or modernize a portion of those apartment houses in areas where the land is most valuable.

A special modernization programme is now being drawn up along with methods for replacing and refurbishing the already small houses. The emphasis is on industrial methods to speed up the programme and make it cheaper.

Latvian artistry in Moscow

The Exhibition of National Achievements of the USSR is now the venue of a series of shows of handicrafts from all the constituent republics. Recently it hosted the Days of Latvian Handicrafts featuring woodcarving, weaving, knitted articles and wickerwork.

In the photos: Evalds Jugs and shoemaker Evalds Jugs (left) and Erna Pumpure from the town of Liepaja displays her talents at knitting; wickerwork by Latvian masters (centre).

Photos by Georgi Steinhilber

MARINA LEVTOVA

Marina Levina who is a student of Tamara Makarova and Sergei Gerasimov, has already played more than fifteen parts. Working with Sergei Gerasimov on the two-part film "Peter's Youth", was a particularly memorable experi-



— Marina Levlova is a very gifted person capable of thinking and working hard. As a student she proved her competence as a producer's assistant, and her ability to pad out a script. The actress has a perfect sense of genre, is an understanding and easily approachable partner, immediately sensing the mood of the actors or actresses playing alongside her. Judging from her past successes, it looks as if Marina Levlova has an interesting film career ahead of her.

Cooperating on the recent production in Byelostska were Yuri I. Alexandrov, a director from the Khov Opera and Ballet Company, Mari Kiselev, chief director of the Pushkin Drama Theatre and dramatist Yuri Dmitriyev, all from Leningrad. Tatyana Kojomiltseva is musical director and conductor. In the photo: V. Eknadlov as Hoffmann.

WHAT'S ON!

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkin Plays): 18 (mat), 21 (Fella-gian); "Let the Guitar Play": 19 (eve); Gadzhiev, "A Crossroads": 20 (mat and all); Fella-mah, "An Old Comedy": 20 (eve); The

The constituent republics contributed over a hundred films. Sergei Bondarchuk will show his two-hour epic, "The Second Part of I saw the New World Emerging," of his two-part serial "Red Bells" — which was partly shot in Leningrad.

Features, as well as movies for teenagers, cartoons, popular science and documentaries will be judged by separate juries chaired by Sergei Gerasimov, V. Grammatikov, R. Kholud

My firm maintains close business relations with the USSR which it supplies with all sorts of equipment. In turn, we buy Soviet-made instruments, aluminum parts, etc., for our cable factory. All trade with your country is based on clearing.

АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

About 20 thousand Belarusians and other farm machines are at work in the fields of France and their performance is quite reliable, without the major and "commence of cooperation".

The agricultural complex was named as one of the most promising areas of cooperation at the 17th session of the State

About 20 Peugeot-Belarus tractors and other farm machines are at work in the fields of France, and their performance is quite reliable, without the major "complexes of cooperation".

The agricultural complex was named, as one of the most promising areas of cooperation at the 17th session of the Standing Committee.

SPORTS

BANDY

Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex
(Metro Prospekti Miria) 20 and
21—USSR Cup. On March 20, at
2 p.m. and 4.15 p.m., on 21, at
6 p.m. and 8.15 p.m.

Participating are: Moscow
Dynamo, Alma-Ata Dynamo

Danish krone 100 \$33

TRANSPORT HOURS
Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare
Trolleybus 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare
Bus 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare
Tram 5:30 a.m. to 1:30 a.m.
Taxi 24-hour service twenty
to begin, plus 25 kroner per
hour. Ordering a cab 24-hour
Communal cabs, 10 to 20
7 a.m. to 9 a.m. Fare 15 kroner

US dollar:

1 topokki
Para 4 topokki
1 topokki
Para 3 topokki
topokki on the meter
kilometre.
Vica. telephone 225-00-00
name in the city)
aka.

WEATHER**March 19-21**

Mostly cloudy with occasional clear spells in Moscow and region. Foggy in the morning and alight frosts at night, with daytime temperatures ranging from 2 to 7 above zero. Wind mostly W.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for March 16, 1983		English pound	100	108.97
Currency	Quotations in roubles	sterling	100	108.97
		French franc	100	16.31
		ERG mark (Deutsche mark)	100	20.22
Australian dollar	100	Indian rupee	100	7.18
Austrian schilling	100	Norwegian krone	100	10.00
Canadian dollar	100	Swedish krona	100	9.84
Danish krone	100	Swiss franc	100	24.67
		US dollar	100	72.97

TRANSPORT HOURS
 6 a.m. to 3 p.m. Fare 5 kopeks
 Tralleysbuddi 6 a.m. to 3 p.m. Fare 4 kopeks
 Bus 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Fare 9 kopeks
 Tralle 7.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Fare 3 kopeks
 Tralle 24-hour service twice a week, on the water
 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. plus 2 kopeks per kilometer
 Ordering a taxi is best to avoid confusion or the water
 Communal cab (one to four in the city)
 2 a.m. to 9 a.m. Fare 15 kopeks

SPORTS

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Participating are: Moscow
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MIN INFORMATION No. 22, 1983